the court-martial room in the barracks. My men were kept prisoners in the hospital, From my window I could see the army moving, and it was terrible to see the poor lads moving across the open and being shot down by the Spaniards in the rifle pits in front of me. The Spanlards became as polite as could be. I knew something was coming, and then I was ex-

Hobson was overjoyed at getting back. He looked well, though somewhat worn. On the whole, the Spaniards treated him better than might have been expected. Mr. Remsden, the British consul at Santiago, was tireless in his efforts to secure comfort for Hobson and his men. The young hero knew nothing about the destruction of Cervera's fleet until he reached the army lines.

He could not understand his promised exceptional promotion, but was overjoyed to learn the news that his bravery had been recognized by the people. He is the same simple, unaffected, enthusiastic Hobson, more anxious to talk about the effeet of exploding shells and army moves than about his own brave deed. The men who came with him received a ringing reception. All are doing well.

#### PROMOTED FOR GALLANTRY. Brigadiers Hawkins, Chaffee, Lawton and Bates Made Major Generals

-Other Promotions. WASHINGTON, July 8.-The president to-day sent these nominations to the sen-

War-Volunteer army: Brigadier gener als of volunteers to be major generals.



MAJOR GENERAL ADNA R. CHAFFEE.

Hamilton S. Hawkins, Henry A. Lawton Adra R. Chaffee, John C. Bates. To be brigadier generals: Colonel Leon-ard Wood, First regiment United States volunteer cavalry; Lieutenant Colonel Chambers McKibbin, Twenty-first infan-

To be colonel: Lieutenant Colonel Theo dore Roosevelt, First regiment United States volunteer cavalry.

To be quartermaster of volunteers with rank of colonel: Frank J. Hecker, of

To be quartermaster, with rank of lieutenant colonel: James L. Botsford, of Ohio. To be chief surgeon, with rank of Heu-tenant colonel: Major Philip F. Harvey,

surgeon IT S A. To be division surgeons, with rank of major: Nelson H. Henry, New York; Victor C. Vaughan, of Michigan; Charles M. Rob-

crison, of Iowa. To be brigade surgeons with rank of major: Royce Day Pry, of Ohio: Elmer F. Heg. of Washington; Charles R. Parke, Pennsylvania; Jabez N. Jackson, of securi; Wallace Heff, of Ohio; George F. Shlels, of California; William S. Bry ant, assistant surgeon First Massachusetts



MAJOR GENERAL H. S. HAWKINS.

bravy artillery; William F. De Niedeman assistant surgeon Twenty-second Kansas volunteers; Francis C. Ford, of Texas; Lawrence C. Carr, of Ohlo.

Colored Recruits From Wichita. TOPEKA, July 8 .- (Special.) Fifty-five negro recruits arrived to-day from Wichita and were sent to the local camp to await physical examination and muster

## WATERSPOUT IN MISSOURI.

Village of Steeleville Almost Destroyed and at Least Thirteen Persons Drowned.

CUBA. MO., July 8.-A courier from Steeleville, the county seat of Crawford county, brought the terrible news to-day that the town had almost been wiped out by a waterspout early this morning. The known dend are:

Mrs. Lou Tucker and babe, St. Louis Daughter of Charles Abrahams, St. Louis, Mrs. John Woods and two children, Mrs. James Taff and three children,

Mrs. William Lesough, Steeleville, Lather Slough, Steeleville, Colored man, unknown, Midland.

As soon as the news was received, a relief party was started for the stricken town. The town was in ruins. Few buildings were left standing, and groans of nuguish were heard on all sides as searchers sought for leved ones among the debris, The waterspout occurred outside the town, but swelled Yadkin crock, which came down in a mighty and destructive flood,

sweeping all before it. Up to this evening, thirteen bodies had been recovered, but it is thought more have perished.

Steeleville was a town of 100 inhabit. gats situated on the Salem branch of the Frisco railroad. All the wires are down, and no communication can be had except

Wholesale Druggists Denounced GUTHRIE, O. T., July 8 -- (Special.) The Oklahoma Pharmaceutical Association has passed resolutions denouncing wholesale houses and manufacturers who have raised the price of medicines because of the war tax and every druggist in the territory has signed an agreement to handle no longer the goods of any houses so raising prices.

STOP! Examine the latest, newest designs in gas fixtures, globes, etc. Alex Gray, 115 E. 10th st.

Advertise your houses for sale or The Journal if you want to secure a pur-

# **AS EVANS TELLS IT**

"FIGHTING BOB'S" ACCOUNT OF THE BATTLE WITH CERVERA.

IOWA WAS IN THE THICK OF IT

STRUCK BY TWO SHELLS FROM THE CRISTORAL COLOX

One Passed Through Her Side at the Water Line-Captain Evans Tried to Ram the Lenders as They Emerged From the

Harbor. OFF SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 8.-The battleship lowa was the first ship to see the Spanish fleet coming out of the har-

bor, Somebody on the bridge shouted:

"What's that black thing coming out of the harbor?" A moment later the lowa was at genera quarters, and the signal was hoisted that the enemy's ships were coming out. A gun was fired to attract the attention of the fleet, at 9:22 a. m. "Fighting Bob" Evans, the commander of the Iowa, was sitting in his cabin talking to his son, a endet on the Massachusetts, who luckily had been left behind in a picket launch

name to coal at dawn. Captain Evans' account of the battle, as told in the cabin of the lows to a correspondent of the Associated Press, is intensely interesting. He said:

when the Massachusetts went to Guanta-

the time 'general quarters' was sounded, the engine bell rang full speed shead, and I put the helm to starboard and the Iowa crossed the bows of the Infanta Muria Teresa, the first ship out. As the Spanish admiral swung to the westward. the twelve-inch shells from the forward turret of the Iowa seemed to strike him fairly in the bow, and the fight was a spec-

"As the squadron came out in column, the ships beautifully spaced as to distance and gradually increasing their speed to hirteen knots, it was superb.

"The Iowa from this moment kept up a steady fire from her heavy guns, heading all the time to keep the Infanta Maria Ter-esa on her starboard bow, and hoping to ram one of the leading ships.

"In the meantime, the Oregon, Indiana, Brooklyn and Texas were doing excellent work with their heavy guns.
"In a very short space of time the ene

my's ships were all clear of the harbon mouth, and it became evidently impossible for the Iowa to ram either the first or second ship on account of the speed.

The range at this time was 2,000 yards

from the leading ship. The Iowa's helm was immediately put hard to the starboard, and the entire starpoard broadside wepoured into the Infanta Maria Teresa. The nelm was then quickly shifted to port and the ship went across the stern of the Teresa in an effort to head off the Oquendo. All the time the engines were driving at full speed ahead. A perfect torrent of shells from the enemy passed over smckestacks and superstructure of the ship, but none struck her.

"The Cristobal Colon, being much faster than the rest of the Spanish ships, passed rapidly to the front, in an effort to escape. In passing the Iowa, the Colon placed two six-inch shells fairly in our starboard bow. One passed through the cofferdam and dispensary, wrecking the latter and bursting on the berth deck, doing considerable damage. The other passed through the side at the water line, withcofferdam, where it still remains.

"As it was now impossible to ram any of the Spanish ships, on account of their superior speed, the Iowa's helm was put to the starboard and she ran on a course parallel with the enemy. Being then abreast of the Almirante Oquendo, at a disnce of 1,100 yards, the Iowa's en tery, including the rapid-fire guns, was opened on the Oquendo. The punishment was terrific. Many twelve and eight-inch shells were seen to explode inside of her, and smoke came out through her hatche Twelve-inch shells from the lowa pierced the Almirante Oquendo at the same mo ment, one forward and the other aft. The Oquendo seemed to stop her engines for a moment and lost headway, but she immediately resumed her speed and gradually drew ahead of the lowa and came

the terrific fire of the Oregon and Texas. "At this moment the alarm of 'torpedo boats' was sounded, and two torpedo boat lestroyers were discovered in the star board quarter at a distance of 4,000 yards. was at once opened on them with the after battery, and a twelve-inch shell cut the stern of one destroyer squarely off. As the shell struck, a small torpedo boat fired back at the battleship, sending a shell within a few feet of my head. I said to Executive Officer Rogers: 'That little chap has got a lot of cheek.' Rogers shouted back: 'She shoots very well, all the back:

same. "Well up among the advancing cruisers, spitting shots at one and then another, was the little Gloucester, shooting first at cruiser and then at a torpedo boat, and hitting a head wherever she saw it. marvel was that she was not destroyed by the rain of shells. "In the meantime, the Vizeaya was slow-

ly drawing abenm of the lowa, and for the space of fifteen minutes it was give and take between the two ships. The Vizcaya fired rapidly but wildly, not one shot taking effect on the Iowa, while the shells from the lowa were tearing great rents in the sides of the Vizcaya. As the latter passe ahead of the Iowa, she came under the murderous fire of the Oregon. At this tim the infante Maria Teresa and the Almirante Oquendo, leading the enemy's column were seen to be heading for the beach and in flames. The Texas, Oregon and Iowa pounded them unmercifully. They censed to reply to the fire and in a few moments They censed the Spanish cruisers were a mass of flames and on the rocks with their colors down

the Teresa flying a white fing. "The enemy's crew stripped themselves and began jumping overboard and the smaller magazines began to explode.

"Meantime, the Brooklyn and the Cristo hal Colon were exchanging compliments in lively fashion at apparently long ranges and the Oregon, with her locomotive speed was hanging well on the Colon, also paying the Vizenya. The Teresa and the Oquendo were in flames on the beach just twenty minutes after the first shot Fifty minutes after the firs was fired. shot was fired, the Viscaya put her helm to port with a great burst of flame from th after part of the ship, and headed rocks at Acceraderos, where she found her last resting place.

"As it was apparent that I could not possibly eatch the Cristobal Colon and that the Oregon and Brooklyn undoubtedly would, and us the fast New York was also on her trail, I decided the calls of humanshould be answered and attention given the 1.200 or 1,300 Spanish officers and men who had struck their colors to the American squadron commanded by Admira Sampson, I therefore headed for the wreck and were again blown away, and finally Vizenya, now burning furiously

fore and aft.
"When I was in as far as the depth of water would admit, I lowered all my boats of the men who were being growned by dozens or roasted on the decks. I soo discovered that the insurgent Cubans from the shore were shooting on men who were struggling in the water, after having surrendered to us. I immediately put a stop to this, but I could not put a stop to the mutilation of many bodies by the sharks

inside the reef. "The creatures had become excited by

the blood from the wounded mixing in the water. My boats' crews worked manfully. succeeded in saving many of the wounded from the burning ship. One man who will be recommended for promotion lambered up the side of the Vizcaya and saved three men from burning to death. "The smaller magazines of the Vizcaya were exploding with magnificent cloud ef-

fects. The boats were coming alongside it in a steady string, and willing hands were helping the lacerated Spanish officers and sailors on the Iowa's quarterdeck. All the Spaniards were absolutely without clothes. Some had their legs torn off by fragments of shells. Others were mutilated in every conceivable way.

"The bottoms of the boats held two or three inches of blood. In many cases dead men were lying in the blood. Five poor chaps died on the way to the ship. They were afterward buried with military honors from the Iowa. Some examples of heroism, or, more properly, devotion to discipline and duty, could never be surpassed. One man on the lost Vizenya had his left arm shot off just below the shoul-

der.
"The fragments were hanging by a small piece of skin. But he climbed unassisted over the side and saluted as if on a visit of ceremony. Immediately after him ame a strong hearted sailor whose left leg ad been shot off above the knee. He was hoisted on board the Iowa with a tackle, but never a whimper came from him. Gradually the mangled bodies and naked vell men accumulated until it would have been almost difficult to recognize the lowa as a United States battleship.

"Blood was all over her usually white quarterdeck; and 272 naked men were being supplied with water and food by those who a few minutes before had been using a rapid-fire battery on them. Finally came the boats with Captain Eulate, commander of the Vizcaya, for whom a chair was low ered over the side, as he was evidently wounded. The captain's guard of marines were drawn up on the quarterdeck to salute him, and I stood waiting to welcome him As the chair was placed on the deck, the narines presented arms. Captain Eulate slowly raised himself in the chair, saluted rith grave dignity, unbuckled his swore and belt, and, holding the hilt of the sword before him, kissed it reverently, with tears in his eyes, and then surrendered it to "Of course I declined to receive his sword,

and, as the crew of the lowa saw this they cheered like wild men. As I started to take Captain Eulate into the cabin to let the doctors examine his wounds the magazines on board the Vizcaya exploded with a tremendous burst of flame. Captain Eu-late, extending his hands, said: 'Adios, Vizcaya! There goes my beautiful ship. captain. and so we passed on to the cabin, where the doctors dressed his three

"In the meantime, thirty officers of the Vizcaya had been picked up, besides 272 of her crew. Our wardroom and steerage gave up their staterooms and furnished food, clothing and tobacco to those naked officers from the Vizcaya. The paymaster issued uniforms to the naked sailors; and each was given all the corned; beef, coffee and hardtack he could eat. The war had assumed another aspect.

"As I knew the crews of the first two ships wrecked had not been visited by any of our vessels, I ran down to them. found the Gloucester, with Admiral Cer-vera and a number of his officers abourd. and also a number of wounded, some in a frightfully mangled condition. Many prisoners had been killed on shore by the fire of the Cubans. The Harvard came off and requested Captain Cotton to go in and take off the crews of the Infanta Maria Teresa and Almirante Oquendo, and by midnight the Harvard had 976 prisoners aboard, a great number of them wounded.

"For courage and dash there is no parallel in history to this action of the Spanish admiral. He came, as he knew, to absolute destruction. There was one single hope that was that the Cristobal Colon would steam faster than the Brooklyn. The spec tacle of two torpedo boat destroyers, paper shells at best, deliberately steaming broad daylight in the face of the fire of a battleship can be described in one way It was Spanish and it was ordered Blanco. The same must be said of the entire movement.

"In contrast to this Spanish fashion was the cool, deliberate, Yankee work. The prey upon the treasure ships coming from American squadron was without sentiment, the Klondike. At the time, this was thought apparently. The ships went at their Span ish opponents and literally tore them to pieces. But the moment the Spanish flag came down, it must have been evident that the sentiment was among the Americans. not among the Spaniards

"I took Admiral Cervera aboard the Iowa from the Gloucester, which had rescues him from the dead, and received him with a full admiral's guard. The crew of the owa crowded aft and over the turrets half naked and black with powder, as Cervera stepped over the side bareheaded Over his undershirt he wore a thin suit of flannel, borrowed from Lieutenant Com mander Wainwright, of the Gloucester. Th erew cheered vociferously. Cervera is exery inch an admiral, even if he had no any hat. He submitted to the fortune of war with a grace that proclaimed him thoroughbred.'

Captain Evans is intensely proud of hi ship and her men. The lowe fired 31 12 inch, 45 8-inch, 270 4-inch, 1,000 6-pound and 120 1-pound shots. The officers of the Vizcaya said they sim-

ply could not hold their crews at the gun on account of the rapid fire poured upon them. The decks were flooded with water from the fire hose and blood from the wounded made this a dark red. Fragments of bodies floated in this along the gun deck Every instant the crack of exploding shells told of new havoc. One of the twelve-inch shells from the lowa exploded a torpedo in the Vizcaya's bow, blowing twenty-one men against the deck above and dropping them, dead and mangled, into the fire which at once started below.

The torpedo boat Ericsson was sent by the flagship to the help of the lows in the rescue of the Vizcaya's crew. Her men saw a terrible sight.

The flames leaping out from the huge shot holes in the Vizcaya's side licked up the decks, sizzling the flesh of the wound ed who were lying there shricking for help. Between the frequent explosions there came awful cries and groans from the men pinned in below. This carnage was chiefly due to the rapidity of the Americans' fire Corporal Smith, of the lowa, fired 135 almed shots in fifty minutes from a fourinch gun. Two shells struck within ter feet of Smith and started a small fire, but the corporal went on pumping shots into the enemy, only stopping to say, "They've got it in for this gun, sir."

From two six-pounders, 40 shots were

fired in fifty minutes. Up in the tops, the marines banged away wan one-pounders, oo excited to step back to duck shells whizzing over them. One gunner of a sec ondary battery under a twelve-inch gun was blinded by smoke and saltpetre from the turret and his crew were driven off, but sticking a wet handkerchief over his face, with holes cut for his eyes, he stuck to his gun. Finally, as the six-pounder, were so close to the eight-inch turret as to impossible to stay there with safety, the men were ordered away before the big gun was fired, but they refused to leave. When the eight-inch gun was fired, the concussion blew two men of the smaller gun's crew ten feet from their guns, and threw them to the deck as deaf as posts. Back they went again, however had to be dragged away from their stations. Such bravery and such dogged de termination under the heavy fire were of frequent occurrence on all the ships en

During his stay on the lows, Admiral Cervera endeared himself to all. After Blanco's order was issued, he wanted to come out on the night of July 2, but Gen Wait till to-morrow morning. You will catch them at diving service then

The Spaniards say that no torpedo boats ever came out to attack Admiral Samp-son's fleet. The Pluton and Terror, they say, kept guard every night inside the

The Indiana was hit twice. She fired ermor piercing shells except from the smokeless powder six-pounders. The Oregon was hit three times, twice by fragments of shells. The lows was struck nin

## BATTLE OF LA QUASINA.

iraphic Account of It in a Personal Letter From Colonel Wood to Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, July 8.-The following traphic account of the battle of La Quasina has been received at the war depart-

"Camp First United States Volunteer Cavalry, Six Miles Out of Santiago, June 27, 1898. Dear General:-Thinking that a line about our fight and general condition would interest you I take this opportunity to drop you a line. We are all getting along very comfortably thus far, and find the climate much better than we had expected. Also the country, which, aside from being awfully rough and full of undergrowth, is rather picturesque and attractive.

"We commenced our advance from our first landing on the Ed, and that night General Young and I, as second in command of the Second cavalry brigade, had a long war talk about taking the very strong Spanish position about five miles up the road to Santiago. He decided that we would make a feint on their front and hold on hard, while I was to make a detour by trail under a couple of Cuban guides, and take them in flank and try to get them out of their very strong position which was in the wildest and roughest part of the trail toward the town. Our little plan worked. I located the Spanish outpost and deployed silently, and when position fired on them. Shortly after opened, I could hear Young on the righ down in the valley. The fight lasted over two hours and was very hot and at closrange. The Spanish used the volley i great deal, while my men fired as individ uals. We soon found that instead of 1500 men we had struck a very heavy outpost of several thousand. However, to cut ong story short, we drove them steadily but slowly, and finally threw them into flight. Their losses must have been heavy, for all reports coming out of Santiago re port a great many dead and wounded, and that they (Spanish) had 4,000 men and two machine guns (these we saw), and were under two general officers, and that the Spanish dead and wounded were being brought in for six hours; also that the gar rison was expecting an assault that night that the defeated troops reported they had fought the entire American army for four hours, but, compelled by greatly superior numbers, had retreated, and that the army was coming, etc.

My men conducted themselves splendidy and behaved like veterans, going up against the heavy Spanish line as though they had the greatest contempt for them. Yours sincerely. LEONARD WOOD "To Gen. R. A. Alger, Secretary of War,

#### ALLEGED SPANISH PRIVATEER. Navy Department Is Informed That One Is Hovering Off the Const of British Columbia.

WASHINGTON, July 8.-The navy depariment has been informed that a Spanish privateer carrying five guns is hovering off the coast of British Columbia. According to last accounts, the privateer was between Prince Charlotte sound and Dixon's entrance. Prompt instructions have been sent to the military authorities of the Northwest coast to prepare for a visitation. SAN FRANCISCO, July 8 .- The report from Washington that a Spanish privateer is hovering off the coast of British Columbia is not credited here. Some time ago it was reported that a man named Brown had cabled from Victoria to the Spanish authorities at Madrid asking for letters of marque to fit out a privateer and to be merely an advertising scheme to re-

gold fields, and no trace of Brown could be found at Victoria. If a Spanish privateer is really cruising off British Columbia, she will have rich picking. The steamers Roanoke and St. Paul are due to arrive almost any day from St. Michael's with big shipments of treasure to the North American Trading nd Transportation Company and the Alaska Commercial Company. The steamer Lelanaw is also due with returning pros pectors and their cleanups. The Roanoke and Lelanaw are bound for Seattle and

vive the waning interest in the Klondik

the St. Paul for San Francisco. Leon Sloss, of the Alaska Commercial Company, when told of the alleged privateer, said that of course such a thing was possible, but he did not believe it. He placed the rumor on a par with last sea-sen's story that Chinese pirates contemplated an attack on the Klondike fleet and which story caused the government to send a revenue cutter north to escort a treasure

The United States gunboat Wheeling the only government vessel at present in Alaskan waters, and she is conveying a surveying expedition to the Yukon,

## HAWAIIAN COMMISSION.

cuntors Morgan and Cullom, Repre sentative Hitt and President Dole Selected.

WASHINGTON, July 8.-It is probable hat President McKinley will announce tomorrow the names of the Hawalian commissioners whom he is to nominate under the provisions of the resolutions annexing the Hawalian islands. Unofficially, it is inderstood that four of the five commis sloners will be Senator Cullom, of Illinois Senator Morgan, of Alabama; Representative Hitt, of Illinois, and President Dole,o the present Hawalian republic. The fifth member of the commission, it is reliably understood, will be a prominent member of the Hawailan judiciary.

The commission, as above indicated, is regarded as a particularly strong body of men, well equipped to undertake the great task before them, Both Mr. Cullom and Mr. Morgan were members of the senate committee on foreign relations and both have been intimately identified with the negotiations looking to the annexation of the Hawailan Islands. Mr. Hitt is chair man of the house committee on foreign affairs. His position in the house and his the diplomatic service will experience render his services on the commission of

great value. As recess appointees, the commissioner can proceed immediately to the execution of governmental functions, though open to confirmation when congress reconvenes.

### THE TOWN IS REALLY DRY. James A. Troutman Confirms the Stories of Unsinked Topeka

James A. Troutman, of Topeka, who was lieutenant governor of Kansas under the Morrill administration, passed through the Morrill administration, passed through the city last night on his way to Chicago and New York on a business trip. Speaking of the effect of the abolition of the police commissioners in Topeka, he said that it had resulted in the closing of the joints, and that it is true that Topeka is as "dry" as she is reported to be. Mr. Troutman would not be quoted as saying whether the abolition of the police commission would affect the Republican majorities of Shawnee county or nt.

Thirsts.

Sues the Metropolitan for \$10,000. J. A. J. Nichols, a coal dealer, of 514 West Eleventh street, yesterday filed a damage suit against the Metropolitan Street Rail-way Company for \$10,000. He was run into by a car and received permanent injuries.

TERRIBLE STORIES OF LA BOUR-GOGNE SURVIVORS.

YOUSOUF USED A STILETTO

FAMOUS WRESTLER BEAT OFF DROWNING PASSENGERS.

Many Passengers Testify to the Use of Knives by Austrians-Fourth Engineer Accused of Gross Brutality-Prosecutions Possible.

NEW YORK, July 8.-A heavy train ar rived at the Grand Central station tonight. In the coaches of this train were 161 survivors of the wreck of the French line steamship La Bourgogne. Out of 714 persons who sailed so happily down the bay last Saturday, only these were left, with the exception of three, who parted company with them on the way from Halifax. The remainder were drowned at sea or kliled in the mad rush following the collision of La Bourgogne with the nartyshire.

For a full hour before the train bearing the survivors arrived, persons interested in those saved from the wreck began to appear at the station. The arrival of the train had been foretold so that the hour was known. With no word of any kind, one way or the other, they came hoping that by some fortunate oversight, the ones they were looking for might have been saved. As the reports had made known the fact that none of the first cabin passenger had escaped, the friends of those who trav eled in that cabin knew it would be useles to go to the train, but, despite this, there friends who were anxious to get additional details of the sad affair, and they were present simply to hear the tale re peated and hurriedly grasped at every word Among the waiting ones, the agent of

the French line moved with a notebook in one hand and a pencil in the other. From one to another he flitted, making a note here or giving a word there. He told freely so far as he was able, all about those who vere coming on the train, and some of those who had gone to the station with one little gleam of hope left had this quenched by a word from him. Outside the station the agent had grouped eight stages, and these he held to carry the survivors from the station to the pier of the French line. that they could be taken aboard the steamer La Touraine, which sails to-mor row for France. He was quiet, courteous and alert, and would talk to no one except these directly interested. There were pathetic incidents in connection with the arrival of the train. One tall, muscular, well ressed man stood in one of the lines wistfully watching the survivors march past. The expression on his face as they went through hardened until it became When asked if he was looking for someone, he said he was not. Then he added that he had lost a sister on the boat. He said that he knew she had not been saved. and he said he did not know what attracted him to the spot, and then turned toward the survivors and said fiercely: "My God, I could stand my loss but when you look at these and think that these are the survivors. These-these-" and then words failed him and he turned

However just, however honest, however fair, however determined not to prejudice, anyone who saw the band of survivors that came to the city to-day could hardly escane a sickening sensation about the heart, and a feeling that the stories of brutality told of the crew were true. The members of the crew, with few exceptions, and some of browed, stockily built, shifty-eyed, swarthy men, and looking at them one could not help feeling that they were not men of whom heroic deeds could be expected on a steamer.

From the testimony of three persons, Otto Zeiser, of New York; William A. Chard, of Baltimore, and Charles Libra, chief cook of the Stafford hotel, Phila delphia, it appears that the fourth engineer of La Bourgogne, who was saved, acted in the most brutal manner toward the passengers. The three men agree in statement that, after the coursion, when everyone was surrounding the boats, the engineer said: "Damn the passengers. Let them save themselves. We save our selves first." He also said that if he had a

revolver he would shoot the passengers. The men spoke in great praise of the captain. That officer did not think that the collision was serious, and informed those of the saloon passengers who inquired that there was no danger. This s thought to be one reason that none out of the seventy-five first class passengers

On the voyage, Libra became acquainted with Yousouf, the wrestler, who was passenger. After the collision, Libra says he saw Yousouf struggling in a crowd of drowning passengers, beating them off with a stiletto and shoving them aside and trying to reach a boat. He failed, how-

ever, and went down. L. Tealaud, of New York, and Mons. Lucas, from Northern France, the latter being a waiter on board the Bourgogne, each tell of being driven away from a boat containing three Austrians armed with knives. While the Halifax was entering he Boston harbor this morning three per sons gave their names as witnesses to the that the Austrians used knives to keep people out of their boat. One of the crew steward, who spoke English well, delined to give his name, as he said it would be bad for him when he got back. He said was in bed at the time of the accident. The shock wakened him and he ran up to the spar deck. There are twenty-five men attached to each boat, but there were only seven or eight at this, which was at the second mate's, No. 7. The second mate was at his post and the boat was immediately gotten ready. There were about fifty passengers in this boat, including lot of women. As the Burgogne was sinking, the boat caught and upset, throwing everyone into the water. He came up in a minute. He was saved two minutes after ward by a raft. There were women and children screaming for help, but he turned his head away, as he said he did not like o see these things. Fireman Yiess, of the Bourgogne, said:

When the ship began to engineer and myself came on deck. I saw the captain on the bridge. The officers seemed to be cool, and whe nthey found our the real danger of the ship they worked

"The captain from the bridge made a speech to the passengers. He told them to be calm, and he would see that all were saved. He stood on the bridge until the 'As a member of the crew, I wish to

say we did everything possible to save the lives of passengers. No one can realize the panic which ensues when an accident like the one we met with happens, The pas gers blocked the way of the men. It was mpossible to get at the boats unless one eat his way through the mass of human ity. Some of the passengers grasped hold of us and implored us on their knees to do our best. We only had a brief time in which to work, It was understood that we would run for Sable Islands. The Domini can fathers tried to calm the excited peotheir blessing and conditional absolution before the ship keeled over." The assistant purser, Ernest Scol, stated

that the crew acted well and in good order. The only act of violence he saw was committed by an Austrian. This man, the purser declares, jumped into a lifeboat and threatened to kill anybody who venture to follow

"M. Troyviex, general passenger agent of the company, said it was the consensus of opinion that the reason the La Bourgogne sank so quickly was that her star board side was torn from the bridge to amidships by the anchor of the Cromarty shire, which was probably unslung by the crash and, catching the breach made by the first collision, tore a hole large enough to let the water into several compart ments and pulling the steamship over to the starboard, so that the water rushed in

in torrents. At the same time, most of the boats on the starboard side were smashed by the collision and the funnels of La Bourgogne. toppling over, crushed others. rescued men were unanimous in say-

ing there was no explosion. It is the popular opinion that the stories of the surviving passengers must lead to an investigation of unusual thoroughness and interest.

Assistant District Attorney Unger, in discussing the case, said that, in commor law, any company is responsible for the acts of its employes. In his opinion, the surviving sailors of La Bourgogne could be indicted for murder, if the charges can be proved. It was the first duty of the he said, to save the passengers. He cited several parallel cases. One wa that of the mate, Holmes, of the steamship William Brown, which sank off Novi Scotia in 1841. Holmes ordered fourteen men and two women thrown overboard. Holmes was arrested and tried for manslaughter; found guilty and the verdict wis sustained by the United States supreme court.

When asked about the jurisdiction, Mr. Unger said that, in his opinion, if La Bourgogne's sailors committed the alleged acts on rafts, or in small boats, the United States government would have jurisdiction but if the alleged brutalities were committed on the steamship itself, the French government would have jurisdiction. Francis Edmond Bruwaert, the French consul general, says that a consular inves-

tigation will be instituted to collect all available evidence concerning the casualty and this will be forwarded to the French naritime court. "In this case, as in all others," said the consul general, "I will hear any evidence

that may be volunteered by the passengers. but so far as I have investigated the laws of my country on the subject, I have no right to determine upon any part of the "Whatever crimes of omission may have been committed, whether on board La

Bourgogne or on rafts, or in small boats were undoubtedly committed under French jurisdiction, as they were under the French flag and, therefore, in French territory. This would apply even in cases in New York harbor When asked whether, if there was evidence given by the passengers to show that any particular members of the La Bour

be arrested here, the consul said that he had not had the time to look up the law on the subject. "I am inclined to think, however," he said, "that I would simply forward the evidence to the home authorities, and if t was decided that crime had been committed I would be instructed to cause the arrest of the guilty parties, if they were still here, or they would be arrested in France, where they will all be sent."

gogne's crew had actually killed a passen-

ger from one of the ship's boats, he would

#### DEITZ MUST GO TO PRISON. Kansas Sapreme Court Affirms the Verdict-Two Other Criminal Cases Reversed.

TOPEKA, July 8 .- (Special.) The suoreme court to-day affirmed the decision of he Wyandotte county district court in the Wilhelm Deltz murder case. Deitz was a deputy sheriff and, without provocation shot and killed Russell Lindsay. He was tried and convicted of murder in the second degree, and was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. He appealed the case

to the supreme court. Paddy Shea, of Wichita. Shea shot James Dawson on account of a woman. He got eight years. The court below refused to permit the introduction of testimony tendpermit the introduction of testimony tend-ing to show Dawson's bad character, and this was considered ground for reversal by

the supreme court.

The case against Mrs. Anna Buerman, of Lawrence, was also reversed. Mrs. Buerman killed her husband, August Buerman, and got ten years. Judge Riggs made a fatal judicial mistake by absenting himself from the courtroom for ten minutes while the case was on trial. The supreme court decided that on this error along the decided that on this error along the decided that on this error along the decided. decided that on this error alone the fendant was entitled to a new trial.

The decision of the Bourbon coun fendant was entitled to a new trial.

The decision of the Bourbon county district court was affirmed in the case where Mrs. John Davis was given judgment against the Standard Life and Accident Company for \$5,000 for the death of her husband. The company contested the claim on the ground that Davis died from the effect of injuries received before he was insured. It declared that he had been kicked by a mule, fallen on by a tree and jammed up in a railroad wreck, and that these things caused his death, Mrs. Davis claimed that he died as a result of injuries sus-

died as a result of injuries

tained in a runaway

newest thing in military in Kansas The newest thing in military in Kansas City, Kas., is a company of prisoners. The rew company was organized in the Wyandotte county jail under the leadership of William Deitz, who is under a ten years sentence for the murder of Russell Lindsay. Deltz is captain of the company, and William Duncan, the slayer of Julius Richter, is his first lleutenant. The prisoners have secured the consent of Acting Jailer Harry Longfellow to drill nightly.

When the command of Captain Deitz rings out through the corridors of the jail, "Company, fall in line," the prisoners line up along the east side of the main corridor, armed with brooms and mops. All of the regulation foot movements are gone through with. Deitz is an ex-member of the reserve army of Germany, and is proficient in military tactics. First Lieutenant Duncan has proven apt in picking up military company, and duncan has proven apt in picking up mil-ary commands, and the privates in the itary commands, and the privates in the company carry out commands well. The company's musician is Ed Douglas, a colored man who is doing time in jail for beating his wife. From an old guitar the familiar tunes of "Marching Through Georgia," "Yankee Doodle" and other stirring music are rendered. To this music the prisoners march up and down the large corridor, keeping step and executing the commands given by Captain Deitz. The nightly drills give the prisoners an appetite for supper and furnish amisement nightly drills give the prisoners an a tite for supper and furnish amuser which breaks the monotony of jail life

#### QUEER WISCONSIN SENTENCE. Wife Murderer to Be Placed in Solltary Confinement on Each An-

niversary of His Crime. MADISON, WIS., July 8.-Fred Rodman Westfield, the wife-murderer, was brought here to-day to escape a mob. He was take nmediately before Judge Siebecker, whose circuit the crime was committed After waiving formalities, Rodman pleader guilty to murder in the first degree and was sentenced to imprisonment for life. July 7, the aniversary of the crime each year, is to be spent in solitary confinement. He will be in prison within thirty-four hours of the commission of the crime. When asked by the court if he had anything to say, Rodman replied that he realized his crime and was willing to take the consequences.

James Albright to Hang To-day. JEFFERSON CITY, MO., July 8,-(Spe-al.) James Albright will be hanged at cial.) James Albright will be hanged at Charleston, in Mississippi county, to-morrow for the murder of the prosecuting attorney of Mississippi county, who was attempting to arrest him. The father of Albright presented a petition to Governor Stephens asking him to commute the sentence to imprisonment for life, but Governor Stephens refused to interfere.

FORT SCOTT, KAS., July 8.—(Special Mrs. James Mayberry was shot and probably fatally wounded by an unknown per son while she was sitting in her home in this city last night. The builet came through a window. The police are investi-gating the crime, which is the second one of this nature perpetrated in Fort Scott within a week.

Fort Scott Woman Shot.

## ADVICE FOR SPAIN

LONDON PAPERS ARE URGING HER TO SEE FOR PEACE.

NOW IS THE ACCEPTED TIME

DELAY LIKELY TO MAKE IT MARD-ER TO DRIVE A BARGAIN

Lendon Times Thinks Spain Might Save the Philippines by Ending the War Now-The Spectator Says Our Navy Can Whip Germany's.

LONDON, July 8.-Most of the weekly papers think the moment opportune for Spain to sue for peace, and they advise her to do so. The Saturday Review The United States is in a position to act chivalrously toward an honorable oppenent who, if defeated, is not disgraced.

The Spectator has, however, little faith

n talk of peace, and does not believe ain will make peace until literally comelled. It thinks the American terms will e too bard to tempt Spaniards to abandon their bleas of what in the way of resistance is demanded of them by national The weeklies pay high tributes to the American navy. The Speaker says:

"The Santiago fight proves, so far as the fleet is concerned, that the United States need not fear comparison with any coun try in the world. The Spectator declares, as a conclusion

from the battle, the conviction that the An erican fleet could face even the French fleet without great risk of disaster, and it says: "So far as the German and American

navies go, there would be no comparison. A struggle between them would be very short and very complete, and it would surprise Emperor William, who thinks himself invincible, but his self-confidence

cannot alter history."
The Times says editorially:
"Spain should make peace before America has hardened her heart."
Referring to the annexation of Hawali. the Times says:
"The annexation starts the public upon a new course of action; we the American a new course of action; we the American

The annexation starts the public upon a new course of action; yet the American people are not so enamored of the Philippines as to refuse to consider the question of leaving them in Spanish hands.

"Later on, they may be less complaisant and, what is even more serious, they may find it impossible, even if they missed it, to leave the islands to Spain. If peace was concluded now, Spain could transport the Cuban army to the Philippines. If she elects to stand a reduction of Cuba by blockade, she will lose that army; and it would then be impossible to leave the Philippines in Spanish hands. The inhabiliants of the Philippines are in revoit and are seemingly as ready to resist the Americans as to fight the Spanish. To return them to Spain in such circumstances would be simply to perpetuate anarchy and invite the interference of other powers. The Americans cannot afford to do this. Thus a persistence in war will deprive Spain of the Philippines as well as the West Indies. It is foolish to pursue a suicidal policy from mere vindictiveness, especially as the Spaniards may console themselves with the thought that they are handing over to the United States a tangled skein, which it will tax American statesmanship to unravel."

A special from Madrid says:

tatesmanship to unravel."
A special from Madrid says: There are numerous evidences that the peace party is greatly strengthened. Madrid is tranquil and the expected disturbances have not occurred. Probably this will embolden the government to yield to the strong diplomatic pressure which is being exerted to bring the war to a ter-

mination."

El Nacional remarks that the Spanish ministers who expect prodigies of valor from the army in Cuba cannot compet the Americans to fight there. The Americans may prefer to attack the Canaries, Porto Rico and the peninsula, and, as El Nacional says having successed, they might cional says, having succeeded, they impose still more distasteful terms.

Then, discussing Captain Aunon's reliance upon the third squadron. El Nacional criticases the vessels composing it, showing that nothing can be hoped from that quarter.

The increasing difficulty of telegraphic communication with Blanco is adding to the government's embarrassment, since it cannot ascertain what is needed for defense.

\*\*The march of events and the fate of ves-

for peace."

MADRID, July & La Correspondencia de Espana says there is a feeling of alarm, due to the belief that the United States warships, Oregon, Texas and New York, are now on their way to Spain, and that precautions are being taken at all the are now on their way to Spain, and that precautions are being taken at all the scaports to avoid a surprise.

The ministers are divided in their opinions as to the advisability of immediate negotiations for peace. The war party is inclined to adopt the view of Marshal Martinez Campos, who considers that the army must first, by a noble victory, wipe out the defeat of the navy.

The peace party urges direct negotiations with the United States, rather than through powers whose seifishness has allowed Spain to be crushed by a strong enemy, and who may now intrigue for harder conditions, desiring to profit by her dismemberment.

#### INCIDENTS OF THE BLOCKADE. Sunboat Maple Fires on Spanish Soldiers and Holds Up a British

Tramp Steamer. KEY WEST, FLA., July 8.-While big vents have been occurring on the south coast of Cuba, the blockading squadron on this side of the island has not been idle. On Wednesday the Maple was cruising off ardenas, when she sighted a large b of men on the beach. Whether or not they ere Spanish troops was uncertain, but the little gunboat ventured about fifty shots from a distance of about 4,000 yards and scattered the supposed Spanfards.

Yesterday afternoon the Maple held up a British tramp steamer, the Victoria, from Progresso for New York, with a cargo of hemp. She was caught about forty miles off Havana. It was said that she had a contract to load at Vera Cruz with provisions and run into Havana, but at the ment weakened and did not make the attempt. As her papers were regular, she was permitted to proceed.

Fanule Davenport Worse Again KINGSTON, MASS., July 8.—Miss Fannie Davenport, the well known actress, who has been seriously ill for some time at her summer home in Duxbury, is very low to-lay, and much anylers is

day, and much anxiety is entertained. Miss Davenport is suffering from nervous pres-tration and heart trouble. Yesterday her condition became so serious that her brothcr. Edgar L. Davenport, who is in New York, was sent for. A County Attorney Murdered. GUTHRIE, O. T., July 8.—(Special.) J. Shives, county attorney of Custer county, was shot and killed at Arapahoe yesterday by Sam Allen, a cattleman, Shives that been vigorously prosecuting the cat-tlemen for fencing up public lands, but the immediate cause of the shooting is un-

